Daylily Rust
Puccinia hemerocallidis

Daylily rust is a fungus, which primarily affects numerous varieties of Hemerocallis. Daylily rust requires two distinct host plants in order to complete its life cycle. Alternate hosts of daylily rust are Patrinia species and potentially Hosta species.

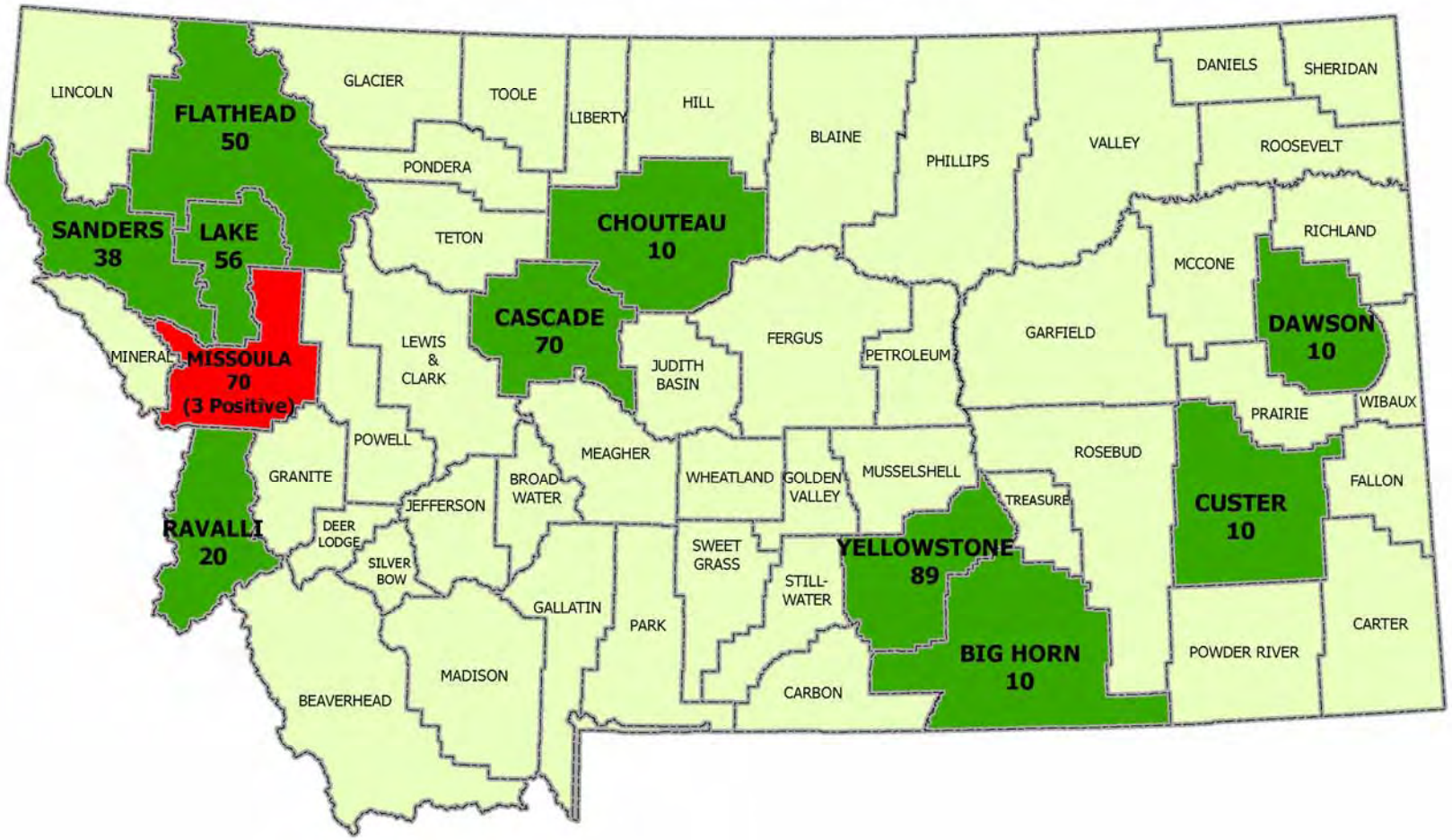
There are six known Patrinia species in the United States. The pathogen was discovered in 1880, and is native to Asia. It is generally found in China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Russia.

The first confirmation of daylily rust in the United States was found the summer of 2000. In the fall of 2001, Puccinia hemerocallidis was discovered throughout 30 states, due to the natural spread of spores.

The rust is an airborne pathogen spread by wind, irrigation methods, rain, and also by human movement of the plants. Daylily Rust is spread very rapidly, and development of the rust takes only between 2-3 days after inoculation with the spores to cause rusty colored lesions. Subsequent spore release causes further distribution of the pathogen. Symptoms of infection are observed when yellow to brown colored leaves appear with streaks and spotting, which begins to spread until the entire leaf appears brown in color. On the underside of the leaves, during sporulation, several small yellow-orange pustules will develop, which are dusty to the touch.

This is the first year Nevada has discovered the presence of daylily rust. Maine also found daylily rust within their state. Both states are working to eradicate the rust, to prevent its spread. The Montana Department of Agriculture collected a total of 435 samples at nurseries and retail garden centers. All daylily samples were shipped to the Montana State University Plant Pathology Lab for analysis. Test results confirmed the presence of daylily rust on three samples in Missoula County. All other submitted samples that were tested for the pathogen came back negative.

Daylily Rust Samples Per County - 2005

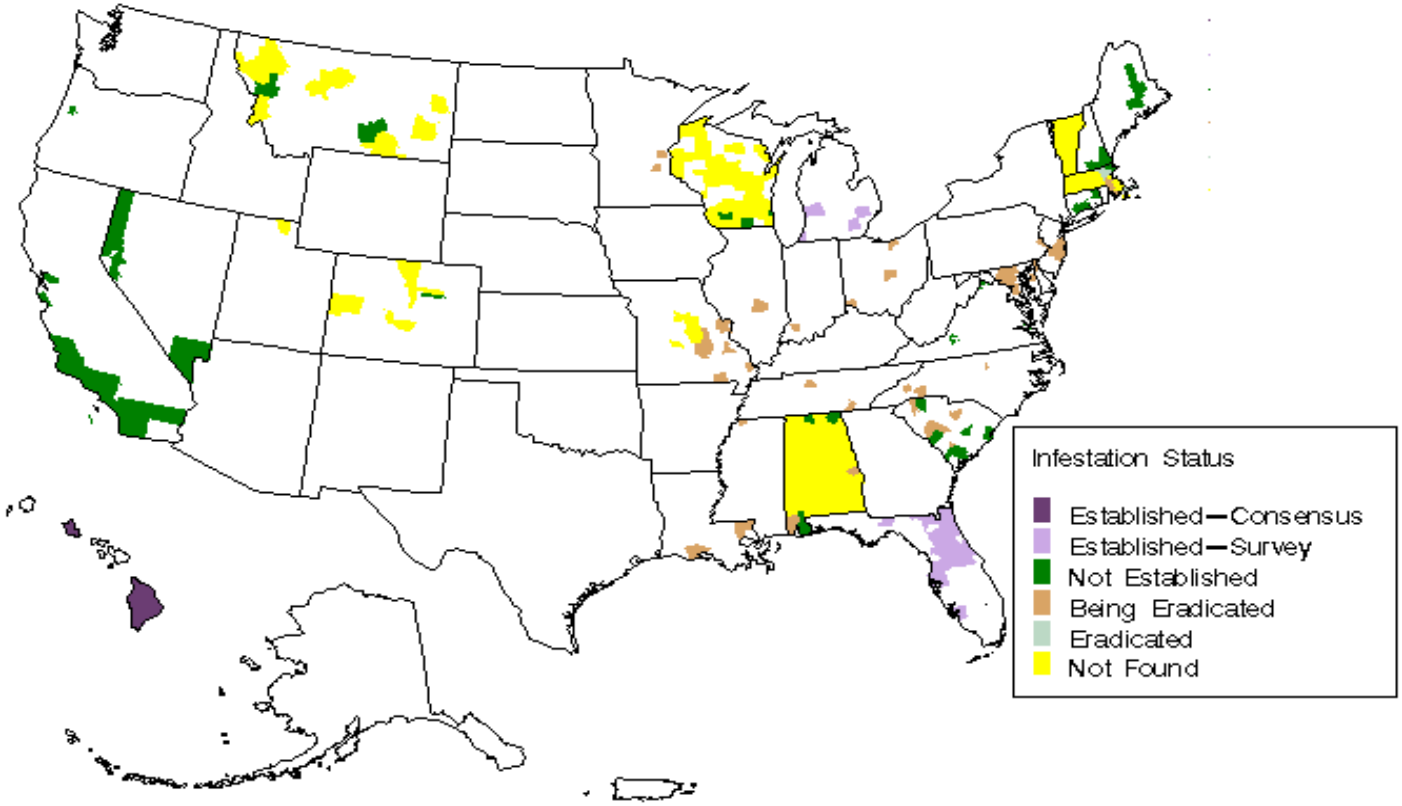


Reported Status of

DAYLILY RUST , PUCCINIA HEMEROCALLIDIS

in US and Puerto Rico

Data retrieved from National Agricultural Pest Information System on 02/15/2006



The Center for Environmental and Regulatory Information Systems does not certify the accuracy or completeness of the map. Negative data spans over last 3 years only.